The People's Korea

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Presidential Guidance Given At S. Hamgyong Prov.

Tanchon Mine Modernization Stressed

"The Tanchon Mining Construction Complex is facing tremendous tasks for building the Tanchon district into a big mining district. For this a detailed plan should be worked out and energetic efforts be bent for the introduction of modernized and large-size equipment in the mines."

This remark was made by President Kim Il Sung at an enlarged joint meeting of the executive committees of the WPK committees of South Hamgyong Province, Hamhung City and factories and enterprises on June 4, KCNA reported.

The meeting was called by President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of his on-the-spot guidance in the work of different domains of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province for eight days, from May 29 to June 5.

In this period he inspected the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the Tongbong Cooperative Farm in Hamju County, and various other fields of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province, and called a consultative meeting.

Discussed at the joint meeting were the tasks facing South Hamgyong Province in the struggle for a successful fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

At the meeting, President Kim Il Sung gave programmatic teachings of weighty significance in effecting a new great upsurge in the work of the chemical industry and other industrial domains in South Hamgyong Province and fulfilling the vast tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan before the set time.

He, to begin with, said that primary attention should be paid to the work for creating a hygienic and cultural environment in Hamhung district as there are many big chemical plants.

Saying that it is the demand of the WPK's Juche idea to attach greatest importance to man in everything and make everything serve man, he taught that our people's government should always put the people in the first place in its activities. He said that, as the WPK is a working class party and Hamhung district is a district of the working class, the provincial party committee and the party organizations of Hamhung City and of the factories and enterprises in the city should energetically strive to provide the workers not only with good living conditions but also with conditions for their work in a hygienic and cultural environment.

Then he indicated a concrete direction and ways for normalising production on a high level at the February 8 Vinalon Complex and the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex.

He stated that efforts should be concentrated on the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and the February 8 Vinalon Complex to normalize production on a high level, as they hold a very important place in solving the food and clothing problems, the former serving agriculture and the latter serving for the clothing of the people.

Then the President set forth tasks for further increasing production at the Ryongsong Machine Plant.

Noting that the role of the Ryongsong Machine Plant and other industrial establishments in charge of the production of ordered equipment is highly important in the preschedule fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan, he set forth tasks for processing more ordered equipment next year by raising the processing capacity to fully meet the growing demand for ordered equipment.

Then President Kim Il Sung indicated tasks for further boosting production at the factories and enterprises under the Tanchon District Mining Complex.

Then he set forth tasks for further improving the living of the people in South Hamgyong Province.

The programmatic teachings given by President Kim Il Sung in his on-the-spot guidance to South Hamgyong Province carry great significance in bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction and fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time by clearly showing once again ways for different domains of the national economy.

Earlier on May 14, President Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance to the Nampo Port and the Taean Heavy Machine Plant.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Tongbong Cooperative Farm in Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Presidential Audience

*President Kim Il Sung May 31 received the Chinese government cultural delegation, KCNA reported.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation with Huang Zhen, Minister of Culture of the People's Republic of China, as its head and Zhou Erfu, Vice-Minister of Culture, as its deputy head.

Kim Yong Nam, Li Chang Son, Li Gil Song, and personage concerned Chang Chol were on hand.

Present there was also Lu Zhixian, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation presented a gift of best withes to the President.

*Earlier on May 27 President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Socialist Unity Front of Romania headed by Tamara Dobrin, Vice-Chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front of Romania and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and Li Jong Mok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were on hand.

Also present was Paul Marinescu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the DPRK.

The President had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the delegation courteously presented a gift of best wishes to the President.

*The President on the same day received the parliamentary delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation His Excellency Bahjat Al Talhouni, President of the Senate, and his wife, and members of the delegation.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and his wife and Li Jong Mok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were on hand.

On the occasion the head of the delegation courteously presented to the President a gift from His Majesty Hussein the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and his own gift.

Expressing thanks for this, the President conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DPRK Party, Gov't Dels. Visit ASEAN, Other States

Party and government delegations of the DPRK visited various countries from the beginning of April to June, this year.

Their globe-trotting took them to Romania, Poland, Yugoslavia, Seychelles, Mali, Liberia, Mexico, Malaysia, Indonesia, Afghanistan, India, and so on.

Their hectic trips resulted in further strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations of the DPRK with those countries.

A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, visited **Thailand** from May 30, KCNA reported.

On May 30 the delegation paid a courtesy call on Upadit Pachariyangkun, Foreign Minister of Thailand.

On the same day the foreign minister of Thailand arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation.

The banquet was addressed by the Thai foreign minister and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam.

Warmly welcoming the visit of the delegation to Thailand, the Thai foreign minister said:

Though there exist differences between the two countries in the political, economic and social systems, the relations between them are characterized by mutual understanding and friendship, and continued:

These relations are an excellent example showing how countries with differing systems can coexist and cooperate on the principle of mutual benefit.

He stressed that the government of the Kingdom of Thailand would make positive efforts to expand and develop the relation of friendship and cooperation with the DPRK.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam said that the Korean people greatly valued the friendship with the Thai people. He wished the Thai people greater successes in the building of a new society.

Talks were held on May 31 between the DPRK delegation and the government delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand.

At the talks both sides exchanged views on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and a number of international problems of common concern.

The same delegation arrived in Kuala Lumpur, capital of **Malaysia**, on May 26.

The head of the DPRK delegation called on Datuk Hussein Onn, Prime Minister of Malaysia on May 28.

He courteously conveyed a personal letter and warm greetings of President Kim Il Sung to the prime minister.

The prime minister expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of relations between Korea and Malaysia and said the Malaysian government would further expand and develop relations with the DPRK in various fields.

He stressed that Korea should be reunified by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

On the same day, talks were held between the DPRK delegation and the government delegation of Malaysia headed by Datuk Amar Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, Minister of National Defence of Malaysia.

That evening the minister of national defense of Malaysia arranged a banquet welcoming the visit of the delegation.

Earlier on May 24, the delegation stopped over in **Singapore** on its way to Malaysia.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam met and had talks with the foreign minister of Singapore.

A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Party, stayed in **Tanzania** from May 5 to June 2.

The delegation met on May 25 Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, the President expressed his active support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification.

On the evening of May 29, the delegation was feted by R.M. Kawawa, Minister of Defence and National Service, who is member of the Central Committee of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Party Affairs Control Standing Committee.

The banquet was addressed by the minister and Kim Hwan.

The minister said that the visit of the delegation to Tanzania was a clear token of the revolutionary unity of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party and the Workers' Party of Korea.

He referred to enormous achievements made by Korean people.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the good health and long life of President Kim Il Sung and the good health and long life of President Julius K. Nyerere.

On June 1 talks were held between the delegations of the WPK and the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party.

The WPK delegation headed by Kim Hwan visited **Spain** from May 16.

During its visit to Spain, the delegation attended the 28th Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party which was held in Madrid between May 17 and 20.

The delegation May 18 met Enrique Tierno Galvan, Chairman of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and Mayor of Madrid and May 19 Felipe Gonzalez, First Secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and May 22 Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party.

Earlier on May 8, the delegation visited **France** to attend the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of France.

The delegation May 10 met Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the Communist Party of France.

A delegation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by its Chairman Hwang Jang Yop visited **Indonesia** from Apr. 27 to May 1.

The delegation Apr. 27 called on the Parliament Speaker of Indonesia.

On the same day the delegation met Suharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia.

He referred to the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Indonesia and expreseed the belief that the Korean people under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung would register great successes in accomplishing the cause of national reunification.

New Opposition Boss Challenges "Yusin", Dissidents Storm U.S. Embassy, Oppose Carter Visit

(See related stories on page 3)

Democratic dissidents are mounting new moves to restore democracy in south Korea.

Outspoken south Korean "national assemblyman" Kim Yong Sam was elected "president" of the major opposition "New Democratic Party" at the party's biennial convention on May 30 defeating the incumbent leader Li Chul Sung.

Kim Yong Sam's victory came on the second ballot as he received 378 votes against the foe's 367.

The convention was held at the office of this party at Mapogu, Seoul, attended by around 750 members of the party.

The convention, in line with Kim Yong Sam's campaign pledge, named as permanent party consultants former "president" Yun Po Son and ex-"presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, arch-foe of Pak Jung Hi.

The convention also promptly adopted a resolution urging the south Korean "government " to lift Pak Jung Hi's "emergency decrees" banning political dissent in the name of "national security", and to free political prisoners.

Li Chul Sung, former leader of the party was long accused of being a puppet of the ruling camp.

On the other hand the newly-elected leader has made it clear that he would step up the struggle against the dictatorial rule of Pak Jung Hi.

He called for the immediate abrogation of the "presidential emergency measures" and restoration of civil rights including freedom of speech, religion and learning.

Following his victory to the party leadership, he said, "We know that the final days of the dictatorial government are nearing."

He also vowed to "fight for the restoration of democratic freedoms."

In his speech, he declared his party will open its door to all dissident groups.

Speaking at a foreign press club luncheon held on June 11, Kim Yong Sam asserted:

It is definitely a tragedy that the fate of our country is left at the mercy of one person. Therefore, those who are concerned about the future of this country and nation cannot but think of the replacement of such one-man rule with democratic government.

He also demanded that Pak Jung Hi lift the emergency decrees in force for four years.

In connection with the election of Kim Yong Sam, ex-"presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung said on the evening of May 30 that this is a judgement of all the nation who expressed nonconfidence of the "yusin system" in the last general election and the victory of all the dissidents making sacrifices for the restoration of democracy.

He portrayed the defeat of pro-"yusin" forces within the New Democratic Party as a harsh judgement on Pak "regime." The "government." he continued, "should accept the will of the nation and come to a definite decision."

On June 6, 9 independent "assemblymen" announced their decision to join the opposition New Democratic Party, saying that they agree with the line of Kim Yong Sam aiming at an all-nation opposition party to restore democracy. Their move gave that party two members more than the ruling party.

Among the independents were ex-"general secretary" of the "Democratic Republican Party" Ye Chun Ho and Son Chu Hang.

Earlier on June 4 another opposition party, Democratic Unification Party decided to form a joint front with all the opposition forces in concert with the New Democratic Party.

Under the strong grip of the present "government" there is a limit to the activities of opposition parties. However, there is a possibility that all the opposition parties may muster their strength in their united activities to counter the rule of Pak Jung Hi.

On the afternoon of May 31 a commotion took place when police barred the road ahead of democratic figure Kim Dae Jung who was returning home from the house of Kim Yong Sam.

The commotion that day took place when police in uniform blocked the car carrying Kim Dae Jung who was returning home after visiting Kim Yong Sam at his house to congratulate him upon his election as president.

From the afternoon of that day Kim Dae Jung and ex-"president" Yun Po Son are under house detention as riot police blocked the roads to their houses.

U.S. Embassy

Families of political prisoners June 12 staged a demonstration in front of American embassy in Seoul against Carter's coming.

Twelve families of political prisoners on that afternoon entered the premise of the American embassy one by one from the back door.

In the embassy compound they staged a demonstration, shouting slogans "Release political prisoners!" "Oppose Carter's visit to Seoul!"

They spread a banner, reading "How Can a Friend of Korean Shah Talk about Human Rights?"

The south Korean democratic forces are opposed to Carter's visit to Seoul as an approval of the human rights suppression policy of the present junta.

The latest demonstration is the first practical protest action.

All the families were taken into custody by the puppet police authorities.

Among them were wives of Mun Ik Hwan, ex-professor of "Hanguk Theological College," Pak Hyong Gyu, priest of the Seoul First Church, Li Yong Hwi, ex-professor of "Hanyang University" and an expert in Chinese affairs, and members of the council of the Minchonghakryon (the Federation of Democratic Youth and Students) case.

Families of political prisoners staged on June 11 a demonstration in protest against Carter's coming and spread a banner, reading "How a Friend of Korean Shah Talk about Human Rights?" on the embassy compound.

100 Students Stage Demo

Around 100 students June 7 staged an anti-Pak Jung Hi demonstration downtown Seoul, shouting "Dictatorial regime, step down."

Around 7:30 on that day, nearly 100 students marched 500 metres in a drizzle along a thoroughfare from Chongro Street No. 5 to the Tongdaemun Market, shouting "Dictatorial regime, step down!"

On that day over 2,000 students and people of all strata gathered at the "seminar on human rights" held at the Christian Hall in Chongro Street No. 5 from 7:00 p.m. The seminar was sponsored by the "Hanguk Christian Students Federation."

The demonstration was staged in protest against the suppression of the police authorities to have banned the students from attending the seminar.

In order to ban the students and people from attending the seminar, the police authorities mobilized an armed police squad.

More than 10 students were walked away by the police authorities.

Ex-"presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung was scheduled to give a lecture titled "Situation of East Asia and Human Rights Problems" at the seminar. However he could not attend it because he was under house arrest. Instead, through his tape-recorded speech he sharply hit the "emergency decree No. 9" and other policies of the present "regime" for suppressing human rights, saying that national reunification can never be achieved unless democracy and human rights are restored in south Korea.

Only some 200 people could attend the "Seminar on Human Rights" held at the Christian Hall.

From the afternoon a large number of plainclothesmen were posted around the hall and grapples took place frequently near the front gate in the evening.

Any kind of anti-"government" action as well as students demonstration is now prohibited in south Korea.

This demonstration was the first struggle outside campus after students planned to hold an anti-"government" rally in front of the Sejong Cultural Hall in June last year.

KOREA FOCUS

Time for Japanese Gov't to Reconsider Kim Dae Jung Case

The declassification of State Department papers on the Kim Dae Jung abduction case has provided the Japanese public with a new ammunition to renew their demand for a speedy reconsideration of the so-called political settlements with the south Korean junta over the abduction incident. All the Opposition parties of Japan are now taking a joint action at the Diet session, urging their Government to review the case and have the victim return to his pre-abduction situation.

The Japanese Government has found itself in an extremely embarrassing situation as its Foreign Ministry papers were released at the June 5 Diet meeting, confirming the long-held suspicion that the Japanese Government was well aware of the KCIA role in the abduction.

Of the declassified State Department documents, most significant is the Jan. 10, 1975 cable from the then U.S. envoy in Seoul, Sneider to the then State Secretary, dealing with the former's meeting with the then south Korean foreign minister Kim Dong Jo.

According to that cable, Kim Dong Jo told the American that Kim Dong Un, a KCIA agent responsible for the abduction, would be quietly dismissed from his job. In short, the cable quoted the south Korean foreign minister as saying that Kim Dong Un was a KCIA member and engineered the abduction of Kim Dae Jung: namely, the south Korean confessed that the KCIA had encroached on the sovereignty of Japan and kidnapped Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo to Seoul.

The earlier mentioned Japanese Foreign Ministry papers include a report made by a career diplomat on his investigation in south Korea. That report dated October 9, 1973 remarked that the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung could safely be defined as a joint operation of Pak Jong Gyu, presidential chief bodyguard and Li Hu Rak, KCIA director.

The top-secret documents as released by the foreign ministries of the two countries, patrons of Seoul, gave the lie to the allegation of the Japanese Government that it was not possible to determine whether Kim Dong Un was a KCIA operative and whether the sovereignty of Japan was violated.

As Premier Ohira put it, "We cannot discuss the political settlements indiscreetly," the Japanese Government clings to the stand that the political settlements are subject to no review at all. Kim Dae Jung called such Japanese behavior "like trying to deny the existence of the sun by shielding it with one's palm."

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Kim Dae Jung abduction case was engineered by the KCIA and therefore, the political settlements between Tokyo and Seoul are without any justifiable legal and factual basis. Then, why is the Japanese Government hellbent on maintaining its untenable stand at the risk of unanimous international condemnation? Why is it trying to avoid the review of the political settlements?

As widely known, the abduction of Kim Dae Jung represents a grave flout of international law as a serious violation of the national sovereignty of Japan and involves a violation of a series of domestic laws of this country such as a law banning the illegal possession of weapons, the immigration law, and the criminal code. The incident involves the abduction, detention, and attempted murder. This crime took place in Tokyo in broad daylight. The culprits are all south Korean CIA agents.

The incident also constitutes an unprovoked major challenge to the south Korean people as he spoke for their will.

The nature of the crime warrants a demand by the Japanese Government for the unconditional return of Kim Dae Jung to his pre-abduction position, the arrest and extradition of those kidnappers to this country and justifies a possible suspension by Tokyo of its diplomatic ties with Seoul in case of the latter's failure to meet the demand.

A precedent for such action is to be found in the stern action taken by the Bonn Government in the wake of the mass abduction of south Korean scholars from West Germany by the KCIA in 1967.

The present conduct of the Tokyo Government is a far cry from such most warranted course of action. The Japanese authorities are reported to have asked the south Koreans to prevent the possible departure of Kim Dae Jung for abroad.

Cancellation of the political settlements and the reinstatement of Kim Dae Jung to his original position would mean the exposure of the kidnappers and a full-dress investigation of the questionable connection between Tokyo and Seoul. This eventuality would come as a telling blow to the Japanese planning to broaden their concessions in south Korea and make it difficult for the Pak junta to remain in power indefinitely. The cumulative effect on the American policy would be beyond calculation.

Second Danish Nat'l Seminar on Juche Idea Held

The Second Danish National Seminar on the Juche Idea was held with a large attendance in Copenhagen on April 21 and 22 on the occasion of the birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The seminar was attended by Christen Amby, Chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association and member of the Presidium of the Danish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Dr. Ellen Brun, a prominent writer and journalist of Denmark, and her husband; Arne Herlov Petersen, a journalist and writer of Denmark, who is director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea; and members of the friendship association, support committee and Juche idea study organizations, professors and doctors, and many representatives of writers, teachers, factory and office employees and students and men of the press from all parts of the country.

The DPRK ambassador and embassy staffers in Denmark attended the seminar on invitation.

In his opening address, Christen Amby said:

President Kim Il Sung was the first in history to found the Juche idea and bring it into brilliant materialization, thereby turning Korea into a powerful socialist country and a model country to the world which the people of the world admire so deeply.

Ours is the era of Juche, the era of independence, and the Juche idea has become today the only guiding idea of our era.

A great many people of the world deeply believe in and study the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung.

We think it important to deeply study and materialise the Juche idea founded in Korea and embodied in Korean reality.

A keynote report and other reports were delivered at the seminar.

Dr. Ellen Brun, a prominent writer and journalist of Denmark, made a keynote report under the title "The Juche Idea and Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

He said:

Korea carried out the historic task of industrialization in a brief period of 14 years. This is without precedent in the world history of industrial state construction.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea owes her shining successes and miracles entirely to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, who founded the Juche idea and widely led the Korean people to thoroughly embody it in all realms of social life.

To have a truly correct understanding of changes, development and rapid progress in all spheres of social life, political, economic and cultural, in Korea, it is necessary first of all to know the source of strength, in other words, the guiding idea permeating the revolution and construction.

In a word, it is the Juche idea.

Christen Olrik, executive member of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association, reviewed the history of Korea in a report titled "On the Modern History of Korea Which Embodied the Juche Idea." He said:

President Kim Il Sung who set out on the road of revolutionary struggle in his early age fathered the Juche idea on the basis of a scientific and clear analysis of the historical facts of Korea and the political situation in those days and led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and thus finally liberated Korea from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism.

The Korean people are a single nation with a 5,000 year long history, brilliant national culture and one language.

It must not be divided but be reunified into one.

For the reunification of Korea the United States must withdraw from south Korea at once and the south Korean authorities must discard their wrong stand and respond to the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to advance the dialogue.

Christen Amby, Chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association and member of the Presidium of the Danish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, in his report on the subject "On the Juche Idea and the Independent Foreign Policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" said:

Only when each nation upholds independence in politics can it become the master of its destiny, build a genuine independent state and achieve the prosperity of the country.

If it wants to adhere to the principle of independence in politics it must above all have its guiding idea.

The most correct guiding idea of our era today is the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Arne Herlov Petersen, a Danish Journalist and writer, who is director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, delivered a "Report after Attending the International Seminar on the Juche Idea Held in India."

He said:

Ours is a new era in history, the era of independence, in which once oppressed and exploited people are shaping their destiny independently and creatively, having emerged on the scene as the master dominating the world.

He stressed:

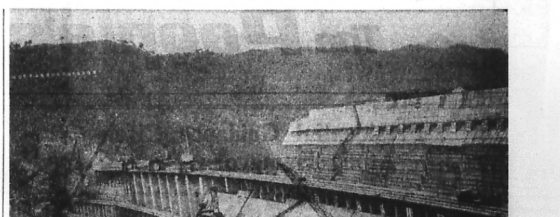
We resolutely support and express firm solidarity for the noble cause of the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A declaration was adopted at the Second Danish National Seminar on the Juche Idea.

It said:

The Juche idea founded by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il Sung is a scientific theory giving correct answers to questions arising in the revolution and construction of our era.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been converted into a developed socialist industrial state as it takes the great Juche idea founded by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung as the guiding principle and has the correct policies of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great leader.



The Taedong-gang Power Station is now under construction.

First Half Year Plans Being Fulfilled

Recently remarkable progress is being reported from various economic sectors of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The local industrial factories finished the first quarter year plans nearly 20 days ahead of schedule and fulfilled the first half year plans at 102 per cent as of May 22.

Their May plans were fulfilled at 122 per cent. In particular, the May plans were overshot by more than 30 per cent in North Pyongan and Kangwon provinces and Chonjin and Kaesong municipalities.

In the country, medium- and small-scale local industry is being developed side by side with large-scale central industry in the production of mass consumption goods. Local industry accounts for a half of the production of consumer goods. Local industrial factories produce high-quality consumer goods by using locally available raw materials and manpower.

As the Pyongyang Synthetic Leather Factory which was commissioned sometime ago entered into full-scale production, the shoe factories in different parts are now dobling their output as against that at this time of last year. The Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Shoe Factory daily turns out thousands of pairs of shoes with synthetic leather. Production shows a marked rise at the Sunchon Shoe Factory and the Hadju Vinyl Chloride Shoe Factory, too.

Successful progress is also being made in the domain of capital construction. The builders of cement silos at the Nampo Port are working with a determination to complete two silos within the first half year and two more before September 9, ahead of the set time.

The construction of the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Station, the Polyethylene Factory and the Orion Factory of the Youth Chemical Complex and the Aoji Chemical Factory is also progressing apace.

In the first 20 days of May, daily railway freightage was increased by 22,000 tons as against the corresponding period last year.

During this period the Kaechon Railway Administration augmented freight transport 16.1 per cent compared with the like period last year. The Hamhung Railway Administration increased the volume of freightage 16 per cent as against the same period last year.

Railway transport has been steadily developed to fully meet the demand for transport fast growing in pace with the remarkable expansion of the economic scale and the rapid development of production.

Last year, the Kilju-Hyesan Line extending more than 140 kilometers and the Tandonggang-Sinsonghchon Line extending above 100 kilometers were switched over to electric traction and the Sinanju-Huichon Line has been electrified this year.

In the first five months of this year the power output increased more than 18 per cent as against the same period last year.

Korea's power industry firmly relies upon domestic resources at a time when industrialized capitalist countries such as the U.S., Japan, W. Germany and France are plagued with an "energy crisis."

As thermal power plants and hydropower stations were constructed in rational combination in the country, the proportion of thermal power accounts for more than a half of the total generating capacity and the power production has been normalized on a high level despite abnormal weather sweeping the world in recent years.

The nation's annual power output is expected to reach 56,000-60,000 million kwh in 1984 with commissioning into operation of many thermal power and hydropower stations whose construction is now under way. They include the Taedonggang Power Station and the Wiwon and Huichon No. 2 power stations.

The daily output of iron ores at the iron ore mines under the Ministry of Metal Industry has picked up by 10 per cent above the daily average last month.

The daily tunnelling quotas were fulfilled at 115 per cent and the daily earth-scraping quotas at 120 per cent.

The daily assignments for iron ore were carried out at 130 per cent at the Musan Mine, one of the biggest iron ore production bases in Korea. Many iron ore mines across the country overfulfilled their assignments in April. In the first quarter of the year they lifted the iron ore output by hundreds of thousands of tons as compared with that in the same period last year.

As President Kim Il Sung made clear in his 1979 New Year message, a particular emphasis is put on developing the mining industry. In this connection, the govern ment decided to appropriate to mining a fund 40 per cent greater than last year at the 3rd Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly in March this year.

The Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) target figures are in terms of annual production: 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 12-13 million tons of cement.

Int'l Children Friendship Games Held in Pyongyang

With all their might!

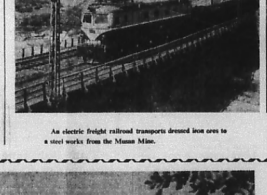
Friendship games of Pyongyang kindergarten children and women and foreign children and women in the city were held on June 1 at the Taesongsan Recreation Ground in commemoration of the third anniversary of the enforcement of "Law on Nursing and Educating the Children of the Democratic people's Republic of Korea" provided by President Kim Il Sung, and the 29th anniversary of the June 1 International Children's Day.

The friendship games were participated in by a large number of women and children in the city as well as wives of foreign diplomatic corps members and foreign women and children in Pyongyang.

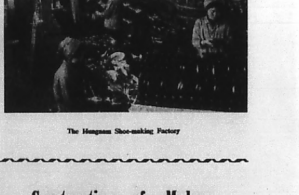
The children of the Constitutional Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea staying in Korea were also present.

The colourful games deepened the friendly feelings among the attendants.

After the games the attendants enjoyed the holiday at the amusement facilities of the recreation ground.



An electric freight railroad transports dressed iron ores to a steel works from the Musan Mine.



The Hungsuan Shoe-making Factory

Growing Export Of DPRK

The foreign trade of the DPRK has been considerably expanded as the Government of the Republic is making strong efforts to develop it.

On the principles of equality, mutual benefit and reciprocal accommodation, the DPRK is promoting trade with the socialist countries and, at the same time, extensively conducting trade with nations of the Third World, non-aligned states and many other countries of the world.

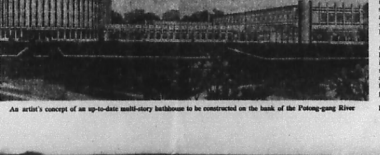
President Kim Il Sung said as follows in his New Year address:

"In order to develop foreign trade, we should strictly observe the credit-first principle. In all branches of the national economy precedence should be given to the production of export goods, their quality improved and the appointed time of their delivery kept punctually."

The construction of port facilities is widely under way to help the rapid expansion of foreign trade. For example, the Nampo Port is becoming a major international port in the country.

The DPRK's major export goods are cement, magnesia clinker, zinc and other non-ferrous metals, rolled steel, industrial equipment, universal lathes, vertical milling machines, transformers, zinc concentrates, high speed steel, tractors, chemical fertilizer, sheet and plate glass, ceramics, silk fabrics, raw silks, rice, and processed foodstuffs, etc.

Growth of export in the DPRK shows that foreign relations of the country has been strengthened and the size of the national economy enlarged incomparably.



An artist's concept of an up-to-date multi-story bathhouse to be constructed on the bank of the Potong-gang River

Construction of Modern Bathhouse Under Way

The Workers' Party of Korea has showed a constant care for the improvement of the people's health and took various measures for it. As one of the measures the Party has recently decided to construct a large-scale bathhouse with modern hygienic and public service facilities and a swimming pool on the bank of the Potong-gang River in Pyongyang.

The bathhouse with a total floor space of 25,000 square metres will have modern bathing facilities, an indoor swimming pool with reviewing stands of 1,000 seats, a wading pool and such hygienic and public service facilities as a barber's shop, a beauty parlor and a restaurant.

When completed, this large-scale bathhouse in Pyongyang will play a big role in adding to the grandeur of the capital of revolution, providing the people with a better living condition and promoting their health.

Upon hearing news that the large-scale modern bathhouse is to be built on the picturesque bank of Potong-gang River, working people in the city are overwhelmed with emotion and joy and firmly resolved to turn out as one to the grand project to materialize the plan of the President and the intention of the Party Central Committee and perform shining feats in labour.

A ceremony for starting the construction was held on May 11 and after the ceremony, the attendants to the ceremony did the first work at the construction site that day.

Japan Gov't Knew "KCIA" Had Kidnapped Kim Dae Jung: Foreign Ministry Papers

The Japanese mass-circulation daily "The Mainichi Shimbun" June 3 obtained secret documents dated Oct. 9, 1973, prepared by the Foreign Ministry, which shows the Japanese Government had an extremely clear picture of the "Kim Dae Jung abduction case," and the involvement of the KCIA, only two months after the kidnapping.

The documents indicated that the Japanese government was fully aware of "KCIA" involvement in the kidnapping Pak Jung Hi's major political foe, though top Japanese government officials at that time said they had no knowledge of the intelligence organ's involvement.

Follow gists of the documents:

Wirepuller of the "Kim Dae Jung abduction case":

It is almost certain that the abduction was carried out by the then-KCIA Director Li Hu Rak, in conspiracy with Pak Chong Gyu, head of personal security for Pak Jung Hi. The then Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil was not involved in the incident. Mr. Kim Dae Jung became an eyesore for President Pak. It can readily be imagined that President Pak hated him especially since last autumn when Kim was developing anti-Pak political activities abroad. Judging from the political climate in south Korea, it is thinkable that Pak Chong Gyu or Li Hu Rak directed the government system, saying the direction was an intention of the government without any special order from the president. An identified source said that the south Korean government is delayed in expressing its formal attitude because Li Hu Rak and Pak Chong Gyu are taking time to adjust their views indicating that Li and Pak were the wirepullers.

However, it can not be ascertained who gave the direction. It is unthinkable that Li Hu Rak, who is clever and is familiar with the international situation did the act in such a crude manner. Many people expressed the same view. Nevertheless, it is persistently suggested that Pak Chong Gyu is not a man who would hesitate to do such a thing, judging from his personality and loyalty to the president. An identified source added that the Korean Central Intelligence Agency cannot do such a stupid thing, after explaining that the Pak government can not but consider the influence given on the people if the KCIA should abduct such a big political foe of Pak Jung Hi as Kim Dae Jung. However, the source did not deny that "Not the KCIA but other officials of the governmental organization might have been involved in the incident" and switched off the conversation.

Seoul's attitude to the incident:

The south Korean side intends to follow the principle that "the KCIA was not involved in the incident" to the last. Because a fall of prestige of the KCIA means that of the Pak government, and at the same time the Seoul government is afraid of a fall of its international prestige. This view of cource is the represented one of the Seoul side.

"The Japanese Government and the Pak Government have the same target and takes the same position. That is why we hope the Japanese side to pay a political consideration." Frankly speaking, the south Korean government considered the punishment of Kim Dong Un and his followers, about whom the Japanese Government obtained positive evidence, as unavoidable. However, other reports say that the south Korean government is attempting to prevent the probe of the kidnapping case from implicating high-level south Korean government officials in it. The south Korean side takes a firm position against permitting Kim's trip to Japan to cooperate in the Japanese investigation.

The sources said that "Kim Dae Jung can not be surrendered to Japan. If the Japanese government needs him by all means, it will have his dead body."

Focus of Criticism against the Japanese Government:

Follow main points of criticism against Japan:

1) slanderous utterances against the head of state of a country,
2) publication of a list of Japanese who were awarded south Korean orders,
3) publication of a list of south Korean lawmakers acting as Japan's lobbyists
4) utterances by LDP Dietmen,
5) the so-called sixth sense statement by Minister of Justice Tanaka.

Especially, referring to 1) and 4), the source said as follows: "We are making efforts not to irritate the national sentiments of the south Korean people. If they are irritated, it would not be easy even for President Pak to control them.

View of Habib, the then U.S. ambassador to Seoul:

Bitterly criticizing Pak's policy after the "October Revitalization," ambassador Habib pointed out that: 1) The "Kim Dae Jung abduction case" would not contribute to the interests of the U.S.; 2) the gap between south Korea and the U.S. will be widened as the solution of the cases delays; and 3) the aggravation of south Korea-Japan relations would place a serious obstacle to the south Korean economy.

Our own views on countermeasures:

Our side takes into consideration particularly the following points:

1) President Pak is an authoritarian in personality. Therefore we must deal with him as an authoritarian. In other words, we must help him save face.
2) To remedy the Japan-south Korea relations should be the basic principle of the Japanese Government. However, if the Pak government should fall or face a serious crisis, it would have a serious effect on Japan's economic and diplomatic relations with south Korea. So, a high-level political compromise is unavoidable. For example, the Japanese Government should demand only the punishment of Kim Dong Un and should not inquire closely into the order system, even if a joint investigation should be conducted.
3) Considering the political position of the south Korean government, the Japanese government should not try to settle the question of all at once, but indicate to the south Korean side that the Japanese Government has not given up its intention to take Kim Dae Jung back to Japan where he was kidnapped.

Weak points of south Korea:

The longer it takes to settle the case, 1) the more will doubts about the KCIA involvement be increased,
2) the more will south Korean people's feelings of alienation from the authorities be increased, which will cause internal side-effects, and
3) prevent south Korea's economic construction from being carried out successfully.
4) international public opinion will be aroused against the south Korean government, ...

On the other hand, this may have effects favorable to south Korea. South Korea may think that it will be able to pressure the LDP and the Japanese government, taking advantage of the "Kim Dae Jung abduction case."

As for Japan, in order to establish real ROK-Japan relationships in consideration of the future, Japan has to reach a reasonable settlement such as the world public would understand, lest we should be accused of colluding with the south Korean government.

We must not forget that there are strong voices in south Korea demanding that the Kim Dae Jung case be solved in such a way that it may be a lever to urge the Pak regime to democratise south Korea.

Kim Urges Tokyo to Review "Political Settlement"

Former south Korean "presidential candidate" from the opposition, Kim Dae Jung, on Jun. 4 called for a meeting with the Japanese ambassador to south Korea in an effort to convey his views to Japanese Prime Minister Ohira on his 1973 kidnapping from Tokyo.

He made this proposal, meeting the press at his Seoul residence.

The time has come for the Japanese government to review with courage the so-called 1975 "political settlement" of the kidnap case between Seoul and Tokyo, Kim stressed.

The opposition leader was abducted by KCIA agents from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul when he visited Japan from the United States.

The time is now ripe for Japan to reexamine the "political settlement," and Ohira is the only Japanese politician best suited to thoroughly check such a settlement because he was then the foreign minister who held talks with the south Korean authorities on the case, he added.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda instructed the Japanese ambassador, Sunobe, to comply with Kim's demand.

Upon instructions from Tokyo, minister Mabuchi at the Japanese embassy in Seoul on Jun. 5 called on Kim Dae Jung. The meeting lasted for 40 minutes.

Japanese Public Demand Reexamination

An emergency conference for demanding reexamination of the Kim Dae Jung case and Diet hearing of ex-Prime Minister Kishi who has shady adhesive ties with south Korea, etc. was held at the Lower House Hall of Japan on May 30 under the sponsorship of the Japan Socialist Party.

The conference was attended by socialist Dietmen, representatives of social organisations, prominent scholars, intellectuals, and so forth, some 200 in all.

Asukata Ichio, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, made a spech on behalf of the sponsor side.

A report and speeches were made at the conference.

The conference adopted an action program for lifting up a louder voice demanding the reexamination of the Kim Dae Jung case, a Diet hearing of Kishi etc., for strengthening cooperation among organisations and energetically launching propaganda among the masses such as street propaganda.

A resolution was also adopted at the conference.

It demanded that the Japanese Prime Minister who is responsible for the "political settlement" of the Kim Dae Jung case immediately buckle down to the reexamination of the case and realise a Diet hearing of Kishi and the Japanese government request the U.S. authorities to act prudently, conscious of the danger to be entailed by the south Korean visit of the U.S. President.

An emergency meeting was held in Tokyo on June 6 to demand the reexamination of the "political settlement" between Japan and south Korea concerning the Kim Dae Jung case.

The meeting was attended by many Japanese personages of various circles.

Oda Makoto, general secretary of the "International Solidarity Committee for Democracy in South Korea" and representatives of other organisations made speeches at the meeting.

The speakers unanimously denounced the dark adhesion between Japan and south Korea surrounding the Kim Dae Jung case and called for a struggle for an overall settlement of the Kim Dae Jung case.

After the meeting, the attendants staged a demonstration led by a loudspeaker car.

The demonstrators marched through streets, shouting slogans with big streamers reading "Japanese Government, Reexamine the political settlement!" "Reinstate Kim Dae Jung to his original state!"

Kim Yong Sam Calls for Transfer of Power

Kim Yong Sam (second from left) protests police against their interception of his car carrying himself and Kim Dae Jung, May 31.

The New Democratic Party's new President Kim Yong Sam called the one-man dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi "clearly tragic" and demanded its democratic replacement. A peaceful transfer of power must take place, the new opposition leader declared, since his party emerged victorious in last year's general elections.

Addressing the professional luncheon at the foreign press club in Seoul on June 11, Kim expressed his readiness to meet with President Kim Il Sung and other responsible officials of the DPRK at any time and in any place in order to achieve the peaceful and democratic reunification of the divided Korean Peninsula. He denounced the Pak junta for preventing opposition forces from participating in north-south reunification negotiations.

His prepared remarks, entitled, "Opening a New Era in Which the People Become Masters of History," lasted some 20 minutes.

The newly-elected President promised to install an ad hoc committee whose job is to aim at annulling the "*yusin* constitution" and at quaranteeing freedom and human rights for the people. He observed that the people cannot see or hear or talk under the control of the KCIA. He also revealed that a study would be made of effective abolition of emergency decrees.

Concerning the Kim Dae Jung abduction incident, Kim charged the junta with having irretrievably damaging the national prestige of the country through the abduction case. He attached a great significance to the new controversy developing in both Japan and the United States over the kidnapping case.

He warned that President Carter would greatly disappoint the south Korean people if his planned Seoul trip were to bolster the Pak junta.

Referring to the economic situation, the new Opposition party boss noted with grave concern the ever-widening gap between the rich and the poor and the heavier dependence of the south Korean economy on foreign countries. He branded the distribution of wealth as an "obvious failure."

Asahi Shimbun Interview

The Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun" Jun. 3 carried the summary of an interview granted to its Seoul correspondent by Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party.

Follows the summary of the interview:

QUESTION: You called for the abolition of the "*yusin* system." What is the new line of the New Democratic Party?

ANSWER: It is natural for the opposition party to criticize the present "regime" and present "system." The recent election of the NDP president was a touchstone of "democracy in south Korea."

The New Democratic Party is qualified to demand "power." Though the number of seats of the New Democratic Party in the national assembly decreased in the "general election" last year, the number of votes it obtained was 1.1 percent greater than that of the ruling Democratic Republican Party. Under the present "constitution," one third of the whole seats in the national assembly go to "nominated assemblymen." In view of the support of the people, we won in the "election."

This means that the ruling party was defeated in the election and the present "system" failed to win the trust of the people. Is there a country in the world where a political party failed to take power after winning in the voting?

Our opposition party has not intended so far to take "power." It is the greatest vice for one not to fight but to keep silence at a time when he should fight.

QUESTION: By what method in concrete terms are you going to fight the present "system"?

ANSWER: The change of the "regime" is impossible under the present "system." The first and foremost thing is to revise the "constitution." The election "system" must also be changed. There are various methods of struggle. As an immediate task, we will wage inside and outside the national assembly a movement demanding the "system of the direct election of the president." The side of the "system" will intensify pressure and interference in the future, but, I do not fear imprisonment. I will fight to the end. A prospect is bright. Within and without the "national assembly," independent national assemblymen desire to be admitted to the New Democratic Party. Within one week about 10 men will join the party. This is because they feel the change of the time, I think.

I think it is the best way for the present "regime" to think about the transfer of "power."

QUESTION: How will you wage a joint struggle with the anti-"system" group out of power?

ANSWER: We do not simply play the role of bridge of the anti-"system" group. Our party and the anti-"system" force have been completely integrated. We exchanged views with ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, former opposition "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung and other anti-"system" personages several times and reached a complete identity of views. This was why we welcomed them as permanent advisors at the last party congress. The side of the "system" will make every effort to separate us from the anti-"system" group. But, we will resolutely struggle against such illegal interference. We regard illegal shadowing and house arrest of anti-"system" personages as a challenge to our party.

QUESTION: Some secret documents of the U.S. State Department concerning the Kim Dae Jung case were made public. What do you think about the "political settlement" between Japan and south Korea?

ANSWER: As I said at the "national assembly," everyone of our people knows who kidnapped Kim Dae Jung. As head of an opposition party, I am reluctant to speak about the Japanese Government. But I cannot consent to the "political settlement." There must be a solution which can satisfy everyone.

Swedish Scribe Uncovers Detention In Pusan Airport

The following is a first-hand report by a Tokyo-based Swedish correspondent, Ms. Marie Soderberg, on the south Korean authorities' illegal detention of herself and her associate, Mr. Chi Jung Kwan in Pusan on their way to Cheju from Japan on Mar. 31.

Soderberg's account of the case was carried by "No. 1 Shimbun," the monthly journal of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan (FCCJ).

The Swedish correspondent was fortunately set free as a result of her strong protest, and has safely returned to Japan. But, Chi Jung Kwan, a Tokyo-based south Korean cameraman for the French Gamma Press and the British Camera Press, was directly referred to the notorious "Counter-Insurgency Command (CIC), and arrested as a "spy."

The "CIC" on Apr. 20 cooked up a ten-member "north Korean spyring case" involving Chi.

The FCCJ has lodged protests with the south Korean authorities against the unjustifiable arrest of its regular member....Ed.

It was in the beginning of March that the Mr. Chi Jung Kwan and I decided to go to Cheju Island in Korea together, to do a story about women divers. We had co-operated before on light features in Japan. His Japanese was much better than mine and so he would help to translate and it was sometimes better to work together with someone instead of alone.

Mr. Chi would take his pictures and write his own stories and I would do the same. Then we would send them to separate markets.

We both wanted to go to Korea during the spring. It was I who suggested the date for the trip. As I had a temporary break in my Japanese studies and nothing special appeared to be happening in Tokyo.

We were going to travel around Cheju for a few days. Then I would continue to Seoul to work on other stories. Mr. Chi was to continue traveling on his own.

We met at Osaka International Airport around 12:30 on Friday March 30. The flight to Cheju had been cancelled because of the bad weather, but we were allowed to check in our luggage and there would be another flight at eight o'clock the next morning. We spent the rest of the day walking around in Osaka looking at the castle among other things. We both wanted a cheap place to stay and checked in at an Osaka Youth hostel where you can stay for 500 yen a night.

The following morning we were on the plane for Cheju and what we thought would be a brief stopover in Pusan where we landed around ten o'clock. We were on an international flight. When we arrived at Pusan, Korean Airlines officials announced that there was no international flight in Pusan that could take us to Cheju. So all passengers had to be rebooked on a domestic flight.

That meant that we first of all had to go through immigration and customs. Mr Chi lined up in the queue for Koreans and I in the one for foreigners.

Of course I had filled in an immigration form in which I stated that I was a journalist and that the purpose of my trip was to write articles. Before leaving Tokyo I had checked with the Korean Embassy that no visa was needed by Swedish citizens even if they were journalists.

But the man in the passport control had another view on this matter." "No journalists can enter without visa. It is impossible. We cannot let you in for the purpose of writing articles," he stated. He called some other men and they started discussing the matter. They were also convinced that I could not enter. Their English was quite poor and the discussion went on for about 10-15 minutes without any result. Then Mr Chi who had passed his passport control come over and started to speak to them in Korean.

The discussion went on for another five minutes now totally in Korean, so that I who was the target of the whole discussion could not understand a word. I was getting more and more angry and tried to intervene in English only to be ignored.

At last I was allowed to proceed to customs clearance where they checked the luggage. I was standing outside waiting for Mr Chi who also was getting his luggage checked. Three men in plain clothes were standing beside me and it was obvious that they were checking us.

One of them went up to the counter where Chi's luggage was checked and had a quick glance at his passport. Finally Mr Chi got through and we were heading for the exit. Then the three plainclothesmen who had been standing there said something to Mr Chi in Korean.

Mr Chi translated to me that we had to follow them because they had to do some more checking. I thought that it was about my visa problem and that they had been waiting for Mr Chi just because we were traveling together and he spoke Korean. Mr Chi seemed to think so too.

I had given the Overseas Information Ministry as my contact address in Korea and Mr. Chi said that he thought they probably had to telephone them to check it all.

This was around eleven o'clock and we were taken away to another room in the airport building. We were asked to sit down on a sofa. In this room there was also a woman official. It looked like any normal office.

No explanation was given to me by the officials about why we were there or what was happening. But the men started to go in and out of the room and there were a lot of telephone calls being made in the next room where there was another man sitting.

A mother with two children came in for a while sat down on a chair obviously waiting for something. After some talking with the officials she left again.

No one spoke a word to me in English. I tried to ask some questions but they would only answer to Mr Chi in Korean. He had some conversation with them while we were waiting.

He told me he had told them that we were only going to Cheju for a couple of days and that I would contact the Information Ministry in Seoul when I got there and then surely all problems would be cleared up. He had also notified the men that we were going on the flight to Cheju and that we needed two seats booked on the plane so I needn't worry about that.

He also explained to me that these were no "normal officials." Pusan was the countryside and that was probably why it took such a long time.

After about half an hour the girl was sent out to get some coffee for us. There we were sitting waiting on the sofa and talking about what to do when we got to Cheju. Chi was listening with one ear to the telephone conversation in the next room.

"Maybe this is not about your problem but about me," he suddenly said after hearing something they said on the telephone. "Anyway they are not ordinary officials."

We waited another half an hour and I was starting to get fed up with Korean officials and beginning to be worried about our plan to leave for Cheju. I told Mr Chi to tell them that they would have to let us go now because otherwise we would miss the plane.

He did so and there was some running between the room we were sitting in and the next one. Then an official came out and told Mr Chi to tell me that I was free to go but that he had to stay. Mr Chi looked very surprised. "Why?" I asked.

Chi Jung Kwan

No direct answer but the man in our room went into the next room and came out with the man who had been sitting there.

He told me in English that I was free to go but that Mr Chi had to stay.

I asked why again. This time the man did not answer in English but spoke in Korean to Mr Chi who translated to me that they wanted to keep him for some investigation. He seemed rather surprised himself and had become quite worried.

What investigation was my next question. Mr Chi asked the man but did not seem to get any direct answer. "I don't know," Mr Chi said. "But may be they want me to look at some pictures and identify some people or something like that but I don't know."

"So this man will prevent you from doing your work. How long will the investigation take?" I asked. Mr Chi translated the question to the Korean who obviously was getting tired of the questioning. His voice was getting harsh.

He answered something in Korean and I could see from Mr Chi's face that it was not a nice answer because his face was getting slightly red. I understood that this was not the type of questions this man was going to answer.

"I don't know," Mr Chi said. My plane was leaving soon and I had to hurry if I wanted to get it so I decided to go. My presence in the room did not seem to improve Mr Chi's situation. "From here I will go directly to Seoul instead of Cheju so please get in contact with me when you get there." That was the last thing Mr Chi said.

Munich Daily:

"Amnesties" Vs "Spyring Cases"

The Munich-based mass-circulation Sueddeutsche Zeitung, May 3, carried an article dealing with recent arrests and "amnesties" in south Korea on its editorial page. The author is Mr. Gebhard Hielscher, a longtime West German correspondent in Japan. The following is the English rendering of his German original, which recently appeared in "No. 1 Shimbun," the journal of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, captioned "Park Chung Hee vs Chi Jung Kwan."...Ed.

South Korea's president Park Chung Hee announced a large-scale amnesty on Buddha's birthday, a four-year old national holiday. The amnesty applied to 1,000 prisoners including—we are told—some serving time for political crimes. Last December too, President Park decreed an even more comprehensive amnesty but to this day no complete list of all the 106 political prisoners supposedly released at that time has been published so far.

The only prominent one let out in December opposition politician Kim Dae Jung is in reality under a form of house arrest since the beginning of March. Neither Kim, nor most of the other known cases were given an amnesty in the real sense of the word. They have been released, but the government can invoke their sentences any time—at its pleasure.

While any relaxation in police state methods is welcome, the amnesties are no cause for excessive joy, especially in light of their coming just a few months prior to the June visit of President Jimmy Carter. Such reservations are based on experience. Only recently the break-up of the Korean Christian Academy's adult education programs by the South Korean secret service—the KCIA—provided ample illustration of how the Park regime, having silenced political parties, the press, trade unions and universities, now wants to put the lid on Christian churches, the last haven of independent thinking in South Korea.

The sentencing of prominent church leaders such as Catholic bishop Daniel Chi, Presbyterian pastor Park Hyung Kyu or Kim Kwan Suk, secretary general of the Korean Council of Churches, show that no one is either too high, or for that matter too low, to be safe from persecution.

The present move against the Academy (an offshoot of a movement started in West Germany in 1945) fits into a systematic pattern of operations intended to break up whole programs and organizations under the flimsy pretext that they support communist aims. Previous victims of such operations directed by the KCIA's fifth, anti-communist bureau, were the Urban Industrial Mission and the JOC, a Catholic workers' organization.

Article 16 of the South Korean constitution guarantees freedom of religion. The presence of 30,000 places of worship, including even a mosque, might give the impression that the constitutional right to worship is intact. But the sight of 21,765 church spires is misleading. Only those who content themselves with practicing religion in the most narrow sense of the word—reading holy scriptures, singing pious songs, observing religious services or celebrating events—can be certain of being left in peace. Anyone who tries to carry his faith from the church into his daily life in playing with fire.

In South Korea it is the state that determines where religion ends and where politics begin. The authorities draw the lines clearly: anyone who finds fault with some aspect of the state or society, with the high rate of inflation or his low wages is likely to be branded a communist. And anyone who helps such people or simply comes in contact with them will be suspected of supporting communist aims. Both are subjected to severe punishment including the death penalty for what are termed serious cases. The Anti-Communist Law, the National Security Law and Emergency Decree Number Nine provide the legal framework while the dirty work is done by the secret service in its dreaded torture chambers. There is little hope for anyone in their clutches. Churchmen, politicians, as well as ordinary men and women have testified to this on countless occasions.

More than two dozen members of the Academy's staff along with participants in its adult education programs have been taken into custody since the beginning of March. One of those temporarily arrested was Academy director Kang Won Yong, a vice-president of the World Council of Churches. Kang's activities extend beyond the church; he is a leading figure in the intellectual community of his country.

A KCIA man assured Kang that the arrest of his staff under the Anti-Communist Law was not directed against the Academy itself. That was shortly before Kang himself was picked up and detained for five days by the KCIA. Twelve of those arrested remain in custody, facing formal charges.

Along with the accusation that those under arrest were supporting communist aims, there is apparently an effort to link the Academy with a fictitious political party as well as with North Korea in order to create a basis for prosecution under the National Security Law.

Chi Jung Kwan, a South Korean cameraman living in Japan, taken into custody March 31 at Pusan Airport on his way to South Korea, is supposed to provide the personal link. There are moves to pin on Chi a conspiratorial relationship with a pro-North Korean organization in Japan which Chi himself is accused of having established on orders of an arrested staff member of the Labor Research Institute of Korea University.

The "evidence" against Chi so far presented is as flimsy as the charges against the Academy. If the regime in its pursuit of imaginary communists would apply due legal restraints, Park would not need so many amnesties.

Choson University Today and Yesterday

It is 20 years since Choson University was moved to the new buildings located in Kodaira City, Tokyo, in June 1959.

A commemorative meeting was held on June 9 in its auditorium.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), its vice Chairman Li Gye Baek, responsible functionaries of organizations and business enterprises affiliated with it and teachers and students of the university.

Choson University was founded in Tokyo in April, 1956, one year after Chongryun was organized. Its founding was a fruition of the great plan of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung to bring up Korean youths and children living in Japan as excellent national cadres.

Founded as a college of a two year course, Choson University developed into a university of four year course in 1958 and won the legal authorization in 1968 repulsing the suppressive manoeuvres of the reactionaries here and abroad with the support of the good-willed people of Japan and the world.

The aim of the education of Choson University is training the students to be excellent national cadres who infinitely faithful to the leader, devote themselves to the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the greatest national desire of the Koreans here and the promotion of the friendship with the world progressive peoples including the Japanese people.

Since its founding, President Kim Il Sung has not only shown the course to be taken by Choson University, the highest institution of the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan, but has extended deep solicitude for its development.

President Kim Il Sung every year sent a large sum of the educational aid funds and scholarships and numerous valuable teaching materials needed for the university education, such as textbooks, special works, zoological, botanical and mineral specimens, national musical instruments and machine tools made in the fatherland.

He bestowed the Order of Kim Il Sung, the highest order of the DPRK on the university, in May 1975 and conferred various decorations, doctorate, professorship and assistant professorship on members of the staff.

. Thanks to the wise guidance and the warm care of President Kim Il Sung, Choson University has splendidly developed.

The students of the university are leading a fruitful life, studying hard and taking an active part in practical activities, with the pride of becoming future pillars of the fatherland.

All the students are studying to their heart's content without any worry, for a good many students receive stipends and scholarships. They all live in the dormitories, helping each other as real brothers and sisters. They participate in science, art and sports circles as well, enriching their accomplishments and talents.

In particular, the soccer team is well known as one of the strongest student teams in Japan, and the performances of the art circles have won high praise among Japanese universities, youths and students.

In a summer vacation every year, the students go among compatriots and conduct activities to explain and propagate the policy of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and to teach the Korean language and history to Korean youths and children who go to Japanese schools.

Thus they are making sincere efforts with youthful ardor to prepare themselves as able national cadres who contribute to the socialist construction and the reunification of the fatherland, cherishing the pride of studying at the only overseas university of the DPRK.

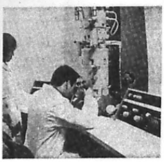
Choson University has 6 four year faculties (literature, history and geography, political economy, foreign languages, science, and engineering), a two year teachers training department, correspondence and postgraduate courses, and two research institutes.

There are the educational facilities such as the No. 1 and No. 2 school buildings, a library, an auditorium, practical factories and two grounds, and all the necessary service establishments, including a dining hall and eight dormitories, in the large campus.

Over five thousand graduates of the university are working as active cadre functionaries in the organizations under Chongryun.

Students studying President Kim Il Sung's works

Language laboratory



Electronic microscope room

A partial view of Choson University in Tokyo

Korean Paintings "Cranes and Tortoises" Anonymous (The 19th century)

New Book on Korean Rural Cooperation Brought Out In Foreign Languages

The Foreign Languages Publishing House recently brought out in foreign languages the book "Historical Experience of Agricultural Cooperation in Korea" introducing experience gained by the DPRK in transformation of the individual peasant economy into the socialist collective economy under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He set the rural question as one of the fundamental questions deciding the outcome of the revolution and construction and gave profound attention to its solution.

He laid the historic root of the WPK's agricultural programme in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. After liberation he, embodying the great Juche idea, indicated a unique way for the solution of the rural question and successfully solved it, thus creating a new theory and a practical example of the solution of the peasant and agricultural questions.

Under the wise guidance of the President the country creditably carried out the historic task of the agrarian reform at the stage of the democratic revolution to free the peasantry from feudal exploitation and oppression and liberate the agricultural productive forces from the shackles of feudal relations of production and, on the basis of this success, set about agricultural cooperation after the Korean War to transform the individual peasant economy along socialist lines.

In carrying out the agricultural cooperation the WPK strictly observed the voluntary principle and followed the class policy of relying firmly on the poor peasants, strengthening an alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and remoulding the rich peasants. The guidance and assistance of the WPK and state were maximized in the agricultural cooperation movement.

As a result, the agricultural cooperation was finished with flying colours in a short period of five years after the war (August 1953-August 1958).

Introduced in the book "Historical Experience of Agricultural Cooperation in Korea" is the original policy and principles of agricultural cooperation laid down by President Kim Il Sung, the successes, experience and lesson gained in the agricultural cooperation movement under his wise leadership and valuable experiences accumulated in the struggle for the consolidation of the agricultural cooperative economy.

(KCNA)

Int'l Callisthenic Competitions Pyongyang Closed

The International Callisthenic Competitions which had been going on at the Pyongyang Gymnasium since June 1 closed on June 3.

Eight successful performers participated in the finals in each of the four individual events.

Korean girl Kim Ok Nyo came off the winner in the ball and skipping-rope exercises. She placed second in the club exercise.

And Korean girl Kim Gyong Ran carried away gold medal in the ribbon exercise.

Pak Hwa Song finished second in the ball and skipping-rope exercises and third in the ribbon exercise, Ryu Sun Hui second and third in the ribbon and skipping-rope exercises and Han Gyong Hui third in the skipping rope exercise.

Thus the Korean girls carried off 3 gold, 4 silver and 3 bronze medals in the individual events.

Kirilenko Irina Fedorovna of the Soviet Union placed first in the club exercise.

The silver medal went to Diana Iobcheva Tabakoba of Bulgaria in the club exercise and bronze medals went to Rodica Giurgiu of Romania in the ball exercise. Ivana Volfova of Czechoslovakia in the ribbon exercise, and Kosheleva Alla Leontyevna of the Soviet Union in the skipping-rope exercise.

The closing ceremony was held at the end of the competitions.

Technical prize was awarded to six participants including Pak Hwa Song of Korea who had displayed good skill in the contests.

Then the closing address was made by the chairman of the organizing committee of the competitions.

The closing ceremony ended with playing of the national anthem of the DPRK.

17th Korea-Japan Friendship Exhibition Held in Yokohama

The 17th Korea-Japan Friendship Exhibition was held between May 22 and 27 in Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, under the auspices of the Management Committee of the Korea-Japan Friendship Exhibition and th Liaison Council of Intellectuals for Korea-Japan Friendship.

On display at the exhibition were more than 400 pieces of such works of art as oils, Korean paintings, Japanese paintings, woodcuts and sculptures, and photographs and industrial art objects produced by more than 260 Korean and Japanese men of culture.

Scores of pieces of contemporary works of art of the DPRK were also on display, drawing the attention of the visitors.

The friendship exhibition helped toward strengthening the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea among the Japanese people

Legend

Brick Burner I Sa Dal (1)

There is the site of the Anhak Palace, the royal palace of the Koguryo Kingdom in its first years after the move of its capital to Pyongyang, at the southern foot of Mt. Taesong in the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang.

The date of this story is the years when this palace was built. The palace had been planned to be floored with coral. But they could not obtain it and decided to use bricks for coral. The task to make the coral-colored bricks was given to I Sa Dal, the greatest master brick burner at the time.

He was a slave serving the court by origin and an unmarried man of over 30. He had learnt an excellent art of brick-baking from his father.

The chief superintendent of the palace construction called him and said:

"You must make coral-bricks. If you fail to do so you should not expect to live on. But if you succeed, your cherished desire will be gratified."

I Sa Dal was glad and fearful at the same time. He was very glad. If he succeeded, his earnest desire would be met. His utmost desire was to be freed from slavery.

He was an old bachelor and had another desire to be satisfied.

He was in love with a court maid called Noul Agi.

They were childhood friends. After Noul Agi became a court maid, they often met and confided their love to each other.

If this was known to the court, they would be killed.

The court maid's life appeared to be florid as she was well-clad, well-fed and did nothing special. But in reality she was a caged bird and had to live alone for life.

So they longed to quit the court and become free people.

If he succeeded in making coral-bricks, such a court life would come to an end and he would live with the beautiful Noul Agi. So he was glad.

At the same time he was afraid that he would fail. It was the first time in his life to do such a job though he had a high skill

The years rolled by. He worked so hard on the bricks that his hair turned white in ten years.

He went to different places and collected a thousand kinds of clays and baked them. He made hundreds of kinds of oil paints and tested them. He also tried charcoal of several hundred kinds of trees to decide how he should burn bricks. He went a long way to gather a clay and baked bricks. But he failed. At last he mixed clay containing oxidized steel with dust from a copper mine and burned it. Thus he produced reddish purple bricks most like coral in color.

In the meantime the palace construction went ahead and they had to floor the palace with bricks.

The chief superintendent bade I Sa Dal to bring coral bricks.

I Sa Dal took reddish purple bricks to him.

The official burst into anger and growled that he would tear the brick burner to pieces as the latter failed to execute his order.

I Sa Dal brought all bricks made by him after more than a thousand tests. They were of many colors—black, red, blue, yellow, white, etc.

He lined them before the official and said, with his head down: "These bricks turned my hair white."

The official, however, decided to put I Sa Dal to death on the charge of his failure to make coral bricks.

On the execution day the chief superintendent brought together in the execution ground slaves and serfs carrying on the palace construction to give a disciplinary warning.

I Sa Dal was marched off to the middle of the broad execution ground full of slaves and serfs. Then the official declared to them:

"All of you hear! I Sa Dal shall die today, for he has failed to fulfil my order to make coral bricks. If you too fail to carry out my order you will meet the like fate."

Slaves and serfs felt pity for I Sa Dal.

They were well aware of his high skill and his painstaking efforts made for ten years to make bricks.

A slave, I Sa Dal's assistant, came forward and went down on his knees next to I Sa Dal and said that he would die with I Sa Dal. The reason was that after I Sa Dal's death he would have to undertake the task I Sa Dal had failed to carry out and he had better die than trouble himself in vain to make the bricks I Sa Dal had failed to burn.

Many other brick bakers followed suit.

Matters turned serious in the execution ground.

(To be continued)

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (8)

Korean Art Film Studio

The Korean Art Film Studio nestles in the scenic bosom of a mountain in the suburbs of Pyongyang. The centre of the cinema in the DPRK was built on January 6, 1947 at the suggestion of President Kim Il Sung. The studio received presidential guidance dozens of times.

Among the works of the studio prominent are: "The Flower Girl" which get the special prize in the 18th International Movie Contests in 1972, "The Sea of Blood", "Lot of a Self-Defense Army Man" and "Five Guerrilla Brothers."

This lot on the site of 150,000 hectares has a giant studio where several films are shot at the same time and mixing rooms. This film studio employs thousands of people and has offices for directors, camera men, artists, composers, actors and actresses.

Moreover, there are also art and sports clubs, dwellings, lodgements, a nursery school, a kindergarten, shops, restaurants and clinics.

A famous Japanese actress Hidari Sachiko visited that place in 1975 and commented:

"I did not expect to visit the Korean Art Film Studio. As you know, usually any film studio is very dirty and messy. They are situated at unconvenient places. So, at first I said I did not want to go to the studio.

But my anticipations were totally groundless. The Korean Art Film Studio was not what I thought it to be. Its site is wide, a school and a kindergarten are there. Everything caters to the workers. The working women there have no worry about their homes. Since I had worked in Africa and the Andes for 6 months leaving my children at home, I envy the Korean women."

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

May 30

* Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, received the leading members of the State Symphony Orchestra of the DPRK.

May 31

* Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea Bissau, met Sim Jae Du, DPRK ambassador to that country.

* An agreement on air transport was signed between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Malta in Valletta, the capital of Malta.

* France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chae Hui Jong on visit to that country.

* A friendship gathering was held at the Korea-Sudan friendship Ponghwa Cooperative Farm to mark the 10th anniversary of the victory in the May revolution of the Sudan.

June 1

* Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, head of the government delegation of the DPRK on visit to Thailand, called on Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanand.

June 3

* A report meeting of Pyongyang students commemorating the 15th anniversary of the June 3 uprising of south Korean students was held at the Moranbong Theater.

June 4

* A friendship game between the women's volleyball teams of the DPRK and Poland was held at Pyongyang Gymnasium.

The game ended 3:0 (15:5, 15:0, 15:9) in favor of the host team. The DPRK team also won 3:0 in the first friendship game which was held on May 31

* Chong Song Mun, DPRK ambassador to Malaysia, paid a farewell call on Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Mustain Billah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'-Ayatuddin Al Muadza Shah, King of Malaysia.

(KCNA)

World Bulletin

* The Foreign Ministers of the African Frontline Countries, the Vice-General Secretary of the Organization of African Unity and a paper of Sao Tome and Principe supported the struggle of the Zimbabwean people.

* The Parliament of Sweden passed a law on banning Swedish companies' investment in South Africa and Namibia.

* The Yugoslav President paid a visit to Libya and Malta.

* An international seminar against apartheid and colonialism held in the Congo called for continued support to the liberation struggle of the oppressed people.

* Meetings marking the 24th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) were held in Burundi and Mali.

* The International Children's Day was celebrated in Beijing.

* The fourth summit meeting of the Economic Community of West African States was held in the capital of Senegal.

* A Japan-Korea friendship gathering was held in Tokyo on May 24.

* A Soviet party and government delegation headed by L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, is paying an official goodwill visit to Hungary.

* Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official goodwill visit to Algeria.

* The Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic protested against West German plane's intrusion into the territorial air of the GDR.

* A committee of the World Health Organization decided not to give any aid to the Rhodesian racist clique and called for recognizing the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front as the sole representative of the Zimbabwean people.

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